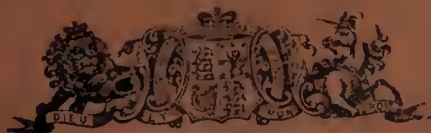


THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT  
UPON THE  
ONTARIO INSTITUTION  
FOR THE  
EDUCATION OF THE BLIND  
BRANTFORD

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER

1903

PRINTED BY ORDER OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.



TORONTO.  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY L. K. CAMERON,  
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.  
1904.



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WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, PRINTERS,  
TORONTO.



FRONT VIEW OF INSTITUTION.

Parliament Buildings,

Toronto, November, 1903.

Sir,—I beg to transmit herewith the Thirty-Second Annual Report upon the Institution for the Instruction and Education of the Blind, at Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1903.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector.

The Honorable J. R. Stratton, M.P.P.  
Provincial Secretary.

Parliament Buildings,

Toronto, November, 1903.

To His Honour The Honourable Wm. Mortimer Clark, etc., etc., etc., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour :

I have the honour to submit herewith the Thirty-Second Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1903.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

J. R. STRATTON.

Provincial Secretary.

## THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

In submitting the Thirty-Second Annual Report of the Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Brantford, I shall say little more as to its management, and the course of instruction imparted to the blind children in the respective departments of music, literature, manual work, etc., than to refer those desirous of information to the reports of the Principal and the Examiners.

Since my last annual report Mr. A. H. Dymond, late Principal, after twenty-two years of faithful service in the Institution, has passed over the river of death to the land of the majority, deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, not only in the Institution and in the city of Brantford, but over the whole Province, and, I may say, the Dominion of Canada, as he was well known as a ripe scholar and writer, and teacher of the blind, and in his earlier years took a prominent part in politics. Dying on the 12th May, after a few weeks' illness and in the midst of the school term, his place and work in the Institution devolved upon Mr. W. B. Wickens up to the close of the term in June. Soon after the close of the school Mr. H. F. Gardiner, M.A., was appointed as Principal, and Mr. Wickens as Assistant Principal. No other changes have taken place in the staff during the year.

The school was re-opened on the 16th September, after the usual annual repairs and renovation had been completed, with a full staff of officers and 103 pupils, being four less than at the opening of the session last year. I have in previous reports alluded to the fact that in all probability the number of blind children in the Province would decrease, rather than increase, taking our population as it exists. This is the result of improved methods now adopted in the treatment of the eyes of children diseased during infancy or childhood, which, if not attended to, would lead up to total blindness.

We are receiving many applications from time to time from the adult blind for admission to this Institution, who appear to think it is a Home, or Asylum, for the blind who are friendless and have no means of support. I have endeavored in past reports to make it clear that this Institution is a school for the education of the blind, and not a home or shelter for the blind who have no means of support. As nearly as I can ascertain, we have from fifty to seventy-five adult blind people in the Province of Ontario who are homeless and without any person to care for them; and they have no kind of employment to occupy their time or make life less burdensome for them. I would recommend the erection of a suitable house, and workshop, on the premises of the present Institution, to be under the supervision of the Principal and the Bursar, and provided with such attendants as would be necessary to look after the requirements of the inmates. Its maintenance would not be expensive, and it would accomplish a great good.

We have found the system of distributing literature for the blind by means of our circulating library to be a very great benefit, not only to those who have graduated from the Institution, but to others who have not had the advantages of an education in their early years, and to those who have become blind late in life.

The literary examinations were made by Dr. J. J. Wadsworth, and the examinations in music by Mr. Fairclough, both of whose reports are well worth a careful perusal, setting forth as they do the various branches of literature and music taught in the Institution.

The report of Dr. Marquis, the attending physician, shows the health of the pupils and officers to have been generally good during the year. Dr. Bell, oculist to the Institution, states in his report that he has examined the condition of the eyes of the blind, and those whose sight is so much impaired that it is impossible for them to be educated at the common schools.

The products of the farm in grain, vegetables and fruit have been more than an average crop this year and have been exceptionally good, considering the character of the soil. The farm implements are in good condition and well cared for, as well as the farm stock, horses, carriages, etc.

During the past year I have made several visits to the Institution and found all departments in good order, and the officials attentive and faithful in the discharge of their duties. The total attendance for the year 1902-3 was 131, namely, 67 males and 64 females. I have to thank the officers and employees for their kind and courteous attention and the information they have given me on the occasions of my visits of inspection. The per capita cost of maintenance during the year was \$309.57, the apparent cost being about \$30 per pupil more than the actual cost, on account of paying for two years' fuel supply in 1903. I find on comparison with the amount expended for maintenance of similar institutions in Canada and the United States that this is most favorable to this Institution.

## ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

### PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

T. F. Chamberlain, Esq., M.D., Inspector:

Sir,—I have the honor to submit my Report for the year ending September 30, 1903.

In preparing a review of the work of the year, I am embarrassed by lack of personal knowledge of the undertakings and achievements, the successes or failures, that went to make up the history of the Institution since the compilation of my esteemed predecessor's last report. Mr. A. H. Dymond, after twenty-two years of faithful and efficient service as Principal, died on the 12th of May, 1903. He had been ill for four weeks, during which time his duties were performed by Mr. W. B. Wickens, the senior teacher in the literary department. Well equipped by natural ability, ripe scholarship and wide experience as a teacher and journalist, Mr. Dymond, in the years which intervened before his death, made himself familiar with every detail of his duties, took part in the proceedings of many conventions of educators of the blind, and collected a mass of literature relating to his chosen occupation. His heart was in his work, and I have found abundant evidence that he spared neither time nor labor to promote the welfare of those entrusted to his charge. As a citizen of Brantford, he was highly respected, and his death was the cause of sincere sorrow, not only in this Institution, but throughout the community.

I was appointed Principal on July 15th, therefore my connection with the Institution, at the date of this report, extends over less than one-quarter of the official year, while my opportunity of becoming acquainted with the pupils covers only the fortnight which has elapsed since the opening of the school term on September 16th. The two months included in the vacation were by no means a period of idleness. Apart from the labor and anxiety connected with moving to Brantford and getting settled here, I found plentiful employment in overlooking the house-cleaning, repairs and improvements to the buildings, becoming acquainted with the farm and grounds, studying the records of the Institution and conducting an extensive correspondence with pupils, ex-pupils and their friends. I soon detected a disposition in certain quarters to unload a class of undesirables upon the Institution, not for the sake of the educational advantages, but as a cheap place to board and lodge persons whose maintenance was felt as a burden by relatives or municipalities. Many of these cases had been investigated and pronounced upon by Mr. Dymond, and with the assistance of the information contained



in his letter books, I was able to resist the renewed attempts to convert or enlarge the School for the Blind into a house of refuge for idiots and epileptics, or into a place of detention for the vicious.

### TO PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT.

Yet there were some cases brought to my notice which excited pity rather than resentment. My predecessor, in his last report, enlarged upon the necessity for a workshop in some populous centre, where blind adults might be instructed in some trade, and where graduates of this Institution might be temporarily employed. He pointed out that a blind man or woman can work at various trades and produce many useful articles, but notwithstanding skill and industry in the mechanical part of the business, the blind person fails on the commercial side, just as a large proportion of workmen who can see would fail if they had to provide their own materials and themselves dispose of the products of their labor.

A place where blind men and women, able to work, would be sure of constant employment, would be a great boon to a most deserving class. And something ought to be done for the indigent blind, incapable of producing, under the most favorable circumstances, enough to live upon. A school intended for the general education of the youth is surely not the place for such as these, but they should not be confined in the jail, committed to the poorhouse, nor left to depend upon private charity. Ontario has done so much to mitigate the sorrows of her unfortunates that she can be depended upon to do whatever more may be really required.

The 56th annual report of the General Institution for the Blind, Edgbaston, Birmingham, England (1902-03), contains a reference which may indicate a method of dealing with this need:

"Your Committee have always felt that the technical education of the blind must to a large extent fail in its object, if the knowledge gained cannot afterwards be used by them as a means of earning a livelihood. There is no better provision for the employment of the majority of the blind than the workshops which have been established for them in various parts of the country. The workshops in connection with this Institution have done much to supply the needs of the blind in Birmingham and the district. The sales in the Trading Department have now reached nearly £7,000 per annum, and the wages paid to the blind workers over £1,900, being increases over any previous year of £700 and £150 respectively.

"Your Committee again very earnestly appeal to all friends of the blind to patronize the Institution, and thus provide suitable employment for the blind workers. Were it not for the existence of the Trading Department, between 60 and 70 able and willing workers, handicapped by the terrible deprivation of sight, would have no means of subsistence. The fact was forcibly expressed recently by one of the workers, who, when he lost his sight at the age of twenty-nine, was a married man, with three children. He said:

"If it were not for such an Institution as this I do not know what the blind would do; I and my family would certainly be in the workhouse, or I should have been begging from door to door."

"The Committee feel that they owe special thanks to many of the manufacturers of the city and district for the practical interest they have shown in the Institution by purchasing the goods made by our blind employees."

The same Institution maintains an Adult Blind Home Teaching Branch, which has benefited 369 members during the year. At the London Conference on the Blind, the General Superintendent explained the objects and work of this Branch as follows:

"In connection with our work for the blind at Birmingham we have an Adult Blind Home Teaching Branch with 400 members and two Blind Visitors—one male and one female. It is the least known of all the departments of our work, because it is carried on not in any palatial building but in the homes of the poor, infirm and aged blind:



SEWING ROOM.

but of this I am convinced, that no part of our work is more owned and blessed of God than this department, as the many grateful letters I receive from members show. The duties of the Home Visitor consist in teaching the blind to read, lending them books, relieving those in distress, and generally assisting them in any way within his power. Through his kindly help many of the pensions are secured. He acts as Medical Missionary, by distributing hospital and dispensary notes."

#### ATTENDANCE.

The number of pupils in attendance at this institution on September 30th, 1903, is 103, as compared with 107 at the corresponding date in 1902, and 117 at the closing of the school term in June last. Of those in attendance last term, 91 have returned; 3 former pupils, who were not here last term, have come back; and 9 new pupils have been enrolled. The absence of the 26 who have not returned is thus explained:

Graduated.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In piano tuning.....	1	.....	1
In piano tuning, literary and music classes.....	1	.....	1
In music (Artists' Diploma, A. T. C. M.), literary and industrial.....	.....	1	1
Other causes.			
Secured employment.....	3	.....	3
Impaired health.....	2	4	6
Physical infirmity (other than blindness).....	1	1	2
Mentally defective.....	1	1	2
Domestic requirements.....	.....	3	3
Removed from the Province.....	1	.....	1
Various causes.....	5	1	6
Total.....	15	11	26

The ages of the newly admitted pupils are as follows:

Males.	Females.
Thirty-seven years..... 1	Nineteen years..... 1
Twelve years..... 1	Fourteen years..... 1
Seven years..... 2	Twelve years..... 1
Five years..... 1	Ten years..... 1
5	4
	9

Several of those who have been detained at their homes by illness and other causes will doubtless be with us in the course of a few weeks, though it is doubtful if the total registration for the year 1903-04 will equal that of 1902-03, which was 131, for the census registers show that the blind population is decreasing, principally because more care and attention are given to the eyes of young children.

#### CAUSE AND PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

The report for 1902 of the Cardiff Institute for the Blind quotes from the report of the Royal Commission on the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb, etc., that over 30 per cent. of the inmates of the schools for the blind are blinded by the neglect and unsuitable treatment of the inflammation of the eyes of new-born infants, which can be prevented,

and, if taken in time, cured. About 7,000 persons in the United Kingdom have lost their sight from that cause. Priestly Smith, Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Birmingham Institution, says in his report:

"It cannot be too widely made known that many persons are blinded every year by diseases which are preventible and curable. The most destructive of these diseases is the Ophthalmia of new-born infants. Nearly one-third of the present inmates of this Institution owe their blindness to this cause, and the same high proportion has been found in other schools for the blind. It is not too much to say that in nearly all these cases the eyesight might have been saved by proper treatment at the commencement of the disease. The disaster usually arises through ignorance of the danger and consequent delay in obtaining medical treatment.

"This form of ophthalmia is due to the infection of the baby's eyes with irritating matter during or very soon after birth—sometimes earlier, sometimes a little later—the child's eyelids become red and swollen, and begin to discharge yellow matter. This is the sign of danger. Skilled medical advice should be obtained without a day's delay, and in the meantime the baby's eyes should be thoroughly and frequently cleansed in the following way:—

"Place the baby on its back, with a cloth under the head; separate the eyelids gently with the thumb and finger, and with a bit of soft, clean rag drip warm water freely into the eyes, so as to wash away the matter as thoroughly as possible. Work the lids about gently over the eyes so as to bring the matter out from underneath them, and do not be content till you have got it all away. Repeat this, in a bad case, at least very hour through the day, and every two hours through the night. In addition to this, the drops or solution ordered by the medical man must be regularly and carefully used according to his directions. If this treatment be begun at once the eyes will probably be out of danger in a few days. If it be neglected they may be permanently blinded within a fortnight.

"Caution.—The discharge is very catching. Be most careful that no particle of it finds its way to your own eyes. Burn every bit of rag after you have used it, and wash your hands thoroughly.

"In maternity hospitals and similar institutions for the help of women of the poorer classes, this disease was formerly very common. It has now been almost banished from such institutions by the routine practice of dropping into the eyes of every infant, immediately after birth, one drop of a two per cent. solution of nitrate of silver. The non-infected infants are not injured in any way thereby, while the infected ones are saved from possible disaster. The general adoption of this practice, especially among the poorer classes, would undoubtedly diminish the number of persons blinded from birth to a very considerable extent."

#### EXAMINATIONS.

The report of Dr. J. J. Wadsworth, the examiner of the literary classes, expresses his decided satisfaction with the labors of the teachers and the progress of the pupils. It does not require a long acquaintance with the members of the teaching staff, nor an extended observation of their methods, to become convinced that all are doing their work conscientiously, with the fixed determination to make the best possible use of the material entrusted to them. Among the pupils, I have found, in certain quarters, an inclination—not encouraged by any of the teachers—to put all their eggs into one basket: to study music, or piano-tuning, or basket-making exclusively, even to the neglect of the three R's. I have endeavored to impress upon them that the first and great requirement is a good English education, to be supplemented, if possible, by accomplishments and manual training; but that the latter should never be regarded as a substitute for the former. A very large proportion of the pupils will be found in the music classes, and that should be the case, for the ability to play and sing gives



pleasure and comfort even to boys and girls who come from pianoless homes. But the passport to the music classes must be proficiency in reading, writing, geography, history, arithmetic, etc.

#### MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

The report of Mr. Fairclough, the examiner in music, indicates that there is no present or prospective deterioration from the high standard attained by the Institution, and he speaks encouragingly of the pleasant relations between the students and their teachers.

At the June examinations, Toronto College of Music, Charles Carruthers, Catharine Curry, Louise Deschenes, Grace Kight, Matilda Sauve, Alice Stickley, Frederick Treneer, Gertrude Coll, Charles Llwydd, Mary Macdonald, Anna Thomson and Mary Williams passed in First Year Piano, and Marion Crockett was prevented by illness from taking her place in the same class.

Mary Williams, Eva Bullock, Charles Miller and Hester Ponting passed in Second Year Piano.

Almeda Hart and Maud Young passed in Third Year Piano.

Charles Llwydd and Mary Macdonald passed in First Year Organ.

Charles Miller, Hester Ponting and Mary Macdonald passed in First Year Theory.

Maud Young took the Artists' Diploma.

The members of the vocal class made substantial progress, and many of the junior pupils, of both sexes, learned to sing well in connection with the religious exercises at daily roll call and at the Sabbath afternoon services.

#### THE INDUSTRIES.

The willow shop does not appear to be as attractive as, judging from the annual reports, it was in some former years. During the present period of commercial and industrial prosperity, the piano factories have been working full time and finding a ready market for all the instruments they could produce. This state of affairs necessarily caused a brisk demand for piano tuners, and as a blind man is at little or no disadvantage as a tuner, compared with one who can see, the favor with which this trade is regarded is easily explained. Yet the time may come when the blind basket-maker can find employment while the blind piano tuner waits in idleness. One trade caters to a necessity, the other to a luxury. There are now twenty-two pupils in the tuning class. Even if the profit in basket-making were less than it is, the advisability of teaching the trade to the boys, and requiring them to work at it during periods when they would otherwise be idle, cannot be questioned, for pretty constant employment is as essential to the mental and bodily health of the blind as it is to the welfare and happiness of those who see. It is to be regretted that the field of profitable occupation for the blind is so contracted, or at least that nobody seems able to discover and recommend a variety of openings for their remunerative employment. One ex-pupil, now employed as a tuner in a piano factory, summing up the results of his own experience, tells me that there are many things a blind man can do as a helper to a seeing workman, either in town or country. A blind man at one end of a cross-cut saw, for instance, can do his full share of the work. Co-operation with those who can see is of course necessary to enable the blind to do their best.

#### A RECORD OF SUCCESS.

A blind man, Robert Scott, of Pembroke, whose success in business should be noted for the encouragement of others, visited the institution in the second week of September, shortly before the session opened. He had been a pupil here in his boyhood, and left the school seventeen years ago. For a time he worked at odd jobs for



Vocal Class.

the farmers of Renirew County, and then embarked in the sale of agricultural implements, representing a United States firm, until he had saved enough money to go into business for himself. Now, at the age of thirty-four, he is worth eight or ten thousand dollars, has a warehouse of his own and a well-established business connection with a wide circle of customers. He buys and sells horses, and, strange to say, drives about the country without the aid of a guide or companion. He can lay his hand upon any article in his stock and is careful to keep everything in its proper place. A more cheerful and optimistic spirit than his is seldom encountered. He scorned the suggestion of any assistance to find his way from the Institution to his hotel, and marched off with firm and rapid step, occasionally tapping the sidewalk with his cane, but exhibiting no fear or hesitation. Mr. Scott makes no claim to exceptional ability, and he was not regarded as a brilliant student when here; indeed, his teachers say that he was rather mischievous, and he corroborates their testimony. But he had the will to succeed in spite of his disability, and the success which his efforts deserved has come to him.

#### EMPLOYMENT FOR THE GIRLS.

The teachers of the sewing and knitting classes show good results from their labors. Possibly the preference for fancy work and the disinclination to learn and practice plain darning and mending are too pronounced, but those tendencies can be corrected. The younger girls are fond of bead work, instruction in which begins in the Kindergarten. On the whole, the means of training the girls in habits of industry are rather more varied and extensive than those available to produce like results in the boys.

#### CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

The circulating library continues to be much appreciated by its patrons throughout the Province, the ex-pupils for the most part preferring books in point-print, while many older people have learned to read the Moon type, which does not require such fineness of touch. The Bible is taken out and read in separate books, to the great comfort and edification of the borrowers, who are lavish in their expressions of gratitude for the privilege thus afforded them. Among the additions to the library is a point-print dictionary in eighteen volumes, and the following new books have been put upon the shelves since the last report:

Living by the Spirit—Horatio W. Dresser.

Story of the Stars.

Story of the Living Machine—H. W. Conn.

Story of Life on the Seas—S. J. Hickson.

Story of Geographical Discovery.

Story of the Extinct Civilizations of the East—R. E. Anderson.

Story of the Solar System—G. F. Chambers, F.R.S.

Stories of Kindness.

Stories of Purpose.

Stories of Success.

In Porto Rico.

In the Philippines.

Mid-Ocean America.

Life in the Sea.

The American Tropics.

At Home in the Forest.

Bits of Bird Life.

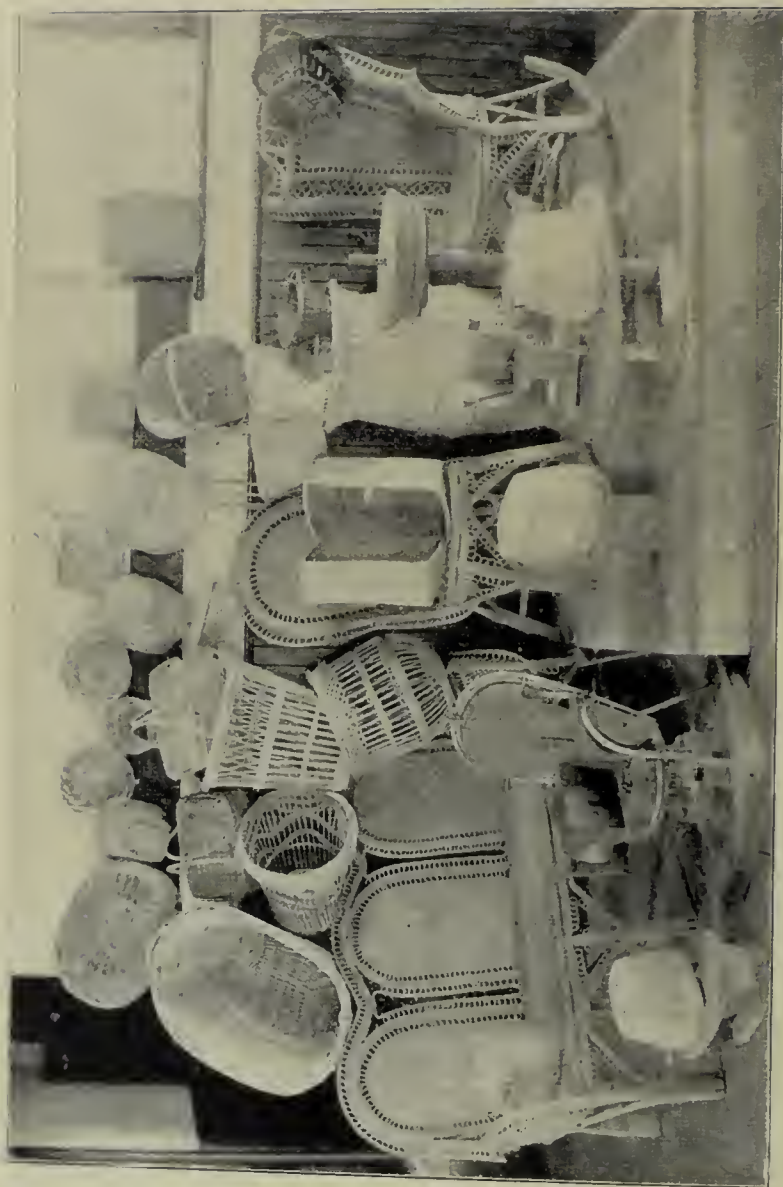
On the Gulf.

Old Ocean.

Friends in Feathers and Fur—Johannot.

Heart of the Ancient Wood—Roberts.

Great Lake Country.



WORKSHOP PRODUCTS.



In Alaska.

In the Southwest.

Among the Rockies.

Sketches of the Orient.

On the Plains.

Mother Nature Studies—Andrews.

Our Little Neighbors.

In Memoriam—Tennyson.

Samson Agonistes—Milton.

People and Places—India—Pratt.

People and Places—China—Pratt.

People and Places—Australia—Pratt.

People and Places—England—Pratt.

People and Places—Northern Europe—Pratt.

Glimpses of Europe.

Saul and other Poems—R. Browning.

Julius Caesar—2 volumes—W. Ward Fowler.

Cicero—2 volumes—J. S. Strachan Davison.

Bob, Son of Battle—2 volumes—Ollivant.

England in the Nineteenth Century—2 volumes—McCarthy.

Literary Friends and Acquaintances—2 volumes—Howells.

Story of My Life—Helen Keller.

The Battle Ground—2 volumes—Ellen Glasgow.

Up from Slavery—Booker T. Washington.

The total number of borrowers from the library is..... 98

These include—former pupils, who learned to read at the Institution. 68

Persons, mostly advanced in years, who have learned in their own homes to read raised type..... 30

Names added to the list of borrowers during the year ending Sept.

30th, 1903 ..... 17

Number of books issued during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1903..... 245

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

The typewriter has almost entirely superseded the groove card for the pupils' correspondence with those who see, and the point print is the favorite medium between blind persons. Many of the pupils are quite expert and correct in the use of the typewriter.

#### THE FARM.

The yield of the farm has been abundant this year, the corn, potatoes and garden vegetables doing particularly well, while the grain and fruit were above the average. Turnips were almost a failure. To make the light, sandy soil of the Institution farm highly productive would require a very large expenditure for manure, which, in view of the situation of the property at the very edge of a rapidly growing city, would hardly be advisable. If the whole farm is not ultimately required for a park, a portion of it can be advantageously disposed of for building lots, whenever the powers that be decide that it is cheaper to buy milk than to keep cows. The farm buildings are inadequate even for present purposes, the grain having to be stacked for threshing and the corn left in the shock until it is fed. A small silo would soon pay for itself, and an addition to the barn, including a shed large enough to shelter all the farm implements, would be a good investment. The Grand River, noted for its destructive spring floods, is gradually encroaching upon the gravelly bank, and the landmarks show that a strip of land a rod wide has disappeared during the last twenty years. The construction of a jetty or breakwater might prevent further loss from this cause. Several acres of willow, planted years ago on what ought to be the best part



KINDERGARTEN CLASS.

of the farm, return no profit and appear to serve little useful purpose. The only objection to rooting the willows out is the attendant expense. In portions of the orchard the trees are too close together, and judicious thinning out would increase the quantity and improve the quality of the fruit.

The trees in the park are healthy and well grown, requiring little addition or attention, beyond the labor of trimming the branches near the walks and drives. The plank sidewalks are for the most part in fairly good repair, but it would be economical to replace them, as they wear out, with cement walks, on account of the increasing cost of lumber.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

Whether on account of the construction of city sewers in the vicinity, or from some other cause, the independent spring water supply, which sufficed for the needs of the Institution before the city waterworks were in operation, is no longer adequate. The spring, except in very wet weather, is nearly empty. Fortunately, the city water, abundant in quantity and excellent in quality, can be obtained for an outlay not exceeding what used to be paid for fuel when the Institution pumps were in use. As machinery of that kind is apt to deteriorate in value when standing idle, I would recommend that the plant be disposed of and the pumping-house used for some other purpose.

#### VISITORS.

Visitors who desire to see the working of the Institution are welcome to come any day except Saturdays and Sundays and on public holidays. It is best to arrive in the forenoon, or before two o'clock in the afternoon, in order to get around before the classes are dismissed for the day.

Parents or other relatives of the pupils are permitted to visit them, but it is not desirable that they should come too often or stay too long, as visitations have an unsettling effect and interfere seriously with study. There is no provision for entertaining visitors over night, nor for supplying them with meals. Ex-pupils and others who come to see their friends in the Institution should arrange for accommodation at the city hotels.

As in past years the city ministers have earned the thanks of the teachers, officers and pupils by their faithful attendance at the Sunday afternoon services, and the helpful and instructive addresses delivered from week to week have been much appreciated.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. F. GARDINER, Principal.

Brantford, Oct.

#### PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

T. F. Chamberlain, Esq., M.D., Inspector of Public Institutions:

Sir:—I have the honor to present my report for the year ending September 30th, 1903.

The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good. There have been no deaths among them and no outbreaks of contagious diseases, with the exception of mumps and chickenpox of mild types. In mentioning these diseases of childhood, I feel it my duty to again remind you of the lack of room on the girls' side. Among the female pupils these diseases spread rapidly in case of an outbreak, because of the lack of an isolated room for suspects.

Among the officers and employees I cannot report so favorably. In October, 1902, the oldest employee, Mr. George Lambden, suffered from an attack of typhoid fever, from which he made a slow but satisfactory recovery. In February, 1903, our senior official, Mr. W. B. Wickens, had a sharp attack of pneumonia, from which he rapidly regained his usual vigor. Later in the spring our late Principal, Mr. A. H. Dymond, was seized with broncho-pneumonia which, with succeeding complications, caused his death on May 12th, 1903. I cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing my deep regard for this old and faithful servant of the Government, by whose death we lose not only a warm friend but an ever wise adviser. I feel it an honor to have been associated even for a few years with such a master.

There has been a creditable improvement in the plumbing arrangements of the buildings during the past vacation. It is my duty to again call your attention to the system of heating now in use. It is my opinion that, in this age of sanitary heating, the present system is a disgrace to any Government or any community. The officials and pupils alike are subjected to sudden changes of temperature entirely at variance with modern sanitary ideas of heating buildings. I would urge upon you the necessity for improvement in this matter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MARQUIS, Physician to O. I. B.

Brantford, Oct. 15th, 1903.

#### OCULIST'S REPORT.

T. F. Chamberlain, Esq., M.D., Inspector of Public Institutions of Ontario:

Sir,—As oculist to the Ontario Institution for the Blind I have the honor to report:

On April 7th I examined all of the new pupils and many of the old ones. Of the new pupils, all unquestionably eligible, there was an unusually large number entered during the year, thirteen males and thirteen females, as compared with seven males and eight females entered last year.

The causes of blindness were not much different in proportions from former years, except a lamentably large number of injuries, which naturally affected more particularly the elder males. The other eye conditions found were in the majority of cases peculiar to, or most frequently found in, children, and we are glad to notice that these cases are coming to the institution earlier in life than formerly, eleven of the new pupils being under twelve years of age. For many reasons it seems highly advisable that pupils should enter while young, and especially because of their greater susceptibility to the peculiar methods of training adapted to the blind as well as the excellent effect the routine life and discipline have on their physical condition. The fact that more are entering while young reflects well on the management of the institution, showing greater confidence on the part of the parents, and not a little wisdom, by entrusting their children while yet of tender years to the training of proficient teachers rather than trying to educate a blind child at home.

My services were not often required during the year, as there were but few acute diseases of the eyes or exacerbations of former troubles to attend, and none resulting seriously.

Of the pupils examined on former occasions and again now, the conditions were very satisfactory, a number of cases showing, what is to them, a considerable amount of improvement in sight.

Respectfully submitted,

B. C. BELL.

Brantford, Sept. 15th, 1903.

## LITERARY EXAMINER'S REPORT.

T. F. Chamberlain, Esq., M.D., Inspector of Public Institutions for Ontario:

Sir,—I have the honor of submitting for your consideration the following report of the literary examinations made by me under your instructions at the Ontario Institution for the Blind at Brantford for the academic year 1903.

The examinations were held on 20th, 21st, 22nd, 26th and 27th May, including written and type-written work.

I need not repeat what I said in my report for 1902 in regard to the impression made upon a visitor to this noble Institution. My pleasure indeed at re-visiting it was very seriously tinged with regret and sorrow that I should not meet there the noble and honorable gentleman who for so many years has filled the position of Principal, and whose death is mourned by all who are connected with the establishment.

The examinations were conducted on the usual lines, and the results may be summarized as follows:

## MR. WICKENS' CLASS.

Mr. Wickens is a most capable teacher, and one of the most industrious men I know. He has not only numerous classes to teach, but carries on his shoulders the burden of responsibility involved in superintending the whole institute. Since the late Principal's final illness began, Mr. Wickens has been Acting Principal, and indeed for years he has had a great deal to do with the general work of the institution, and in fact if not in name has been vice-Principal. I was not surprised therefore to find that the classes were being managed in the usual manner, that the staff was pursuing its usual course with unabated energy, that perfect order, excellent discipline and marked industry were conspicuous, and that the educational progress of the pupils was very satisfactory.

But apart from the general management I may note the work of Mr. Wickens' classes.

(1) Arithmetic, class B, limit fractions. Present, 13. Average marks won, 61 per cent.

(2) Geography, class A, general geography and Asia in detail. Present, 19. Average marks, 86 per cent. This is a very fine class and displayed great skill with the special maps used by the blind, as well as great knowledge of cities, climate, products, etc.

(3) Reading, class A. Sixteen present. In both reading and spelling the class averaged high, 50 per cent. Some members who had recently joined averaged 45 per cent. It is wonderful to hear beautiful renderings with admirable tone and emphasis of the Prisoner of Chillon and many similar literary extracts which the raised letter and point-print books enable these pupils to study and enjoy as fully as those who possess eyesight.

(4) Writing. Seventeen present. Average marks, 85 per cent. Poetry and prose written from dictation with capitals and proper punctuation.

(5) Bible class. Twenty-seven present. Limit, Old Testament history. Samuel to Kings. Excellent work done.

(6) Spelling. Thirty present. With a few exceptions this class spelled all the words I gave them.

(7) Typewriting. I have before me 41 typewritten communications covering a page of 100 each, from 41 pupils. Many of these are free from errors and all are highly creditable. They are produced on ordinary typewriters, and in many cases with facility.



## MISS GILLIN'S CLASSES.

(1) Arithmetic, class C. Limit to weights and measures. Fourteen present. Very good work done. Average marks, 85 per cent.

(2) Grammar, class A, 5 advanced pupils in attendance. Four of them showed a thorough knowledge of analysis and parsing, the fifth was too young to grasp the abstractions of High School grammar, but has a good knowledge of the memory work. The course includes also history of the English language and false syntax.

(3) Geography, class B. Eleven present. Limit, United States and South America in detail. West Indies and Central America in outline. Average marks, 78 per cent. It is remarkable to see the pupils pick up any State of the Union and immediately identify it by its form. I think these block maps would be of great advantage to our High and Public School pupils. There are very few of us who know the outlines of States and Provinces as clearly as these pupils.

(4) Writing, class D. Fourteen present. Average marks, 80 per cent.

(5) English history and Canadian history. Thirteen present. Limit from Henry VII. to end of Charles I., and Canada from 1492 to Constitutional Act, 1791. With the exception of a few juniors this class averaged 80 per cent. Good knowledge of facts and keen appreciation of character, motives and principles.

(6) English literature. Eighteen present. This is Miss Gillin's pet class and she certainly has taught them well. Their grasp of literature would do credit to any High School. The special work this year has been Canadian authors, Canadian universities, Canadian literary and scientific societies; "How we are Governed" and Shakespeare's "Macbeth." Memory has been stored with many noble passages and perception of literary beauty and force has been successfully cultivated. Average marks, 95 per cent.

(7) Bible class. Twenty present. Nearly all knew the history of Saul, David and Solomon in detail, in very minute detail, in fact. No Public or High School could compete with these blind children in this department.

(8) Spelling. Twenty-two present. I gave five words from Blaisdell's Speller to each pupil. Replies oral. Only two failed to spell the five words. I gave a separate set to each.

## MISS WALSH'S CLASSES.

(1) Arithmetic, class A. This is the highest arithmetic class. Fourteen present. They study as far as percentage, discount, commission, interest, etc., and use the High School arithmetic. The work is done mentally, and involves concentration of the most intense kind. Their knowledge of the extended multiplication table, to 20 times 20, aids them greatly. They also use special devices for multiplying. Five averaged over 90 per cent. Others not so gifted ranged from 30 to 70 per cent. But on the whole their analysis and accuracy were very gratifying.

(2) Grammar, class B. Sixteen present. Limit, definitions and easy analysis and parsing. Their attainments varied somewhat. Five took 80 per cent. Others less, depending on age and ability. A well taught class.

(3) Geography, class D. Twenty-one present, of whom nine were seniors and averaged high, 80 per cent. All were evidently taught with the most persistent care by Miss Walsh.

(4) Reading, class B. Thirteen members. I had to give six of them the full mark, 100 per cent., their articulation and modulation being remarkably striking. But all read with accuracy and evidently knew their reading books. In all the reading classes I had the pupils read the lines backwards at times, and feel assured that word recognition was prompt and accurate.

(5) Writing, class C. Nine present. Can make all the small letters and are learning the capitals.

(6) Natural History—or nature study as we call it now. Twenty present. This is a favorite class with Miss Walsh, and I had to spend two separate hours on it to satisfy her and the pupils that I appreciated their knowledge of the various stuffed

birds and animals they had been studying, as well as objects such as glass, paper, soap, etc. As a result, I came to the conclusion that their knowledge of these animals and objects surpassed my own. Nor is it mere memory cramming. Miss Walsh stimulates the children to observe for themselves as far as it is possible to do so through the touch.

(7) Bible class. The Douay Bible, 18 present, all Catholics. Limit this term Acts, chap. 1-12. Sketches of St. Paul's journeys and life. Class showed thorough knowledge of the work.

(8) Spelling (the same class), Blaisdell's Speller. Average marks, 70 per cent., including several juniors.

#### MR. RONEY'S CLASSES.

Mr. Roney was appointed last fall, succeeding Mr. Padden, who resigned. He is an experienced Public School teacher and a graduate of the Normal School. He has taken hold of the work earnestly and bids fair to succeed.

(1) Arithmetic, class D. Simple rules. Twenty-three present. Results good.

(2) Grammar, class C, parts of speech, etc. This class knew its work. Twenty-one present.

(3) Geography, class C. Fifteen present. Canada, on wooden dissected maps. Many of these children are advancing very satisfactorily. They had learned their definitions very thoroughly.

(4) Reading, class C. Sixteen present. First, Second and Third Readers. I gave nine of them 80 per cent. or over. Only two were marked 40 or less.

(5) Writing, class B. Nine present. They are well taught.

(6) Gymnastics and calisthenics. I made several visits to the gymnasium. The girls marched, performing many complicated evolutions, and exercised with Indian clubs very gracefully. The boys used dumb bells and the horizontal bar. The vaulting was remarkably good. Mr. Roney is evidently at home in this department.

In addition to the above, I visited the Kindergarten under Miss Lee. Her care and skill are highly commendable. It is surprising how much Kindergarten work comes within the range of the blind. Miss Lee also teaches arithmetic, spelling and the Bible to juniors.

Miss Haycock is also doing very satisfactory work with junior pupils in reading the Bible, spelling, etc. She also has accomplished much in teaching older pupils knitting and crochet work. Her class room in this line is adorned with a great variety of beautiful articles made by the pupils under the direction of this highly efficient teacher.

Miss Loveys' work includes sewing, netting and bead work, and she keeps many hands busy and many souls happy.

Out in the workshop is to be found the Technical School of the Blind, conducted by Mr. Truss. Basket work is a prominent industry. Willow baskets, some of vast size, are to be seen, the work of the twenty-one pupils under Mr. Truss. Chair seats of rattan, etc., and many other plaited and woven articles are here. Two young men, who lost their sight in a mine explosion, have made rapid progress toward self-support.

In conclusion, although not connected with the literary examination, I may express my appreciation of the work of Mr. Hayter in teaching a number of the inmates the art of tuning pianos and thus enabling them to earn a good living.

Nor can I omit my sincere thanks to Miss Rice, Matron of the Institution, for her kindness to me, a visitor and guest.

Upon the whole, I was impressed with the conviction that the Ontario Institution for the Blind was accomplishing a highly important work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

Respectfully submitted,

Your humble servant,

J. J. WADSWORTH,

P. S. Inspector, Co. Norfolk.

## REPORT ON MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

T. F. Chamberlain, Esq., M.D., Inspector of Public Institutions:

Sir,—I beg to submit my report on the musical instruction given at the Ontario Institution for the Blind, Brantford.

The examination was held on June 2nd and 3rd, 1903, and was conducted under the following heads: Theory of Music (including Harmony, Counterpoint and Musical History), Piano, Organ and Choral Class. The work of the class in piano-tuning was also examined.

Fifty-two pupils of the Institution are studying music, and all of these (except four who were ill at the time of the examination) were heard separately. All of the pupils study the piano, five the organ, and fourteen musical theory.

The classes in piano-playing are divided into five grades, with sub-divisions. Of the twenty pupils in the first, or lowest grade, eight appeared to be bright, and to possess more than the average amount of musical talent. These young pupils are being carefully taught, and give much promise; and the others, less bright, are being well looked after by their teachers, who use good methods, and are evidently doing conscientious work. In grade II. there are nine pupils, of whom two are very promising. In the next grade there are nineteen pupils, of whom eleven passed the first and four the second examination of the Toronto College of Music this year. This grade has several young players, who, in a few years, will no doubt give a good account of themselves. The four pupils in grades IV. and V. are doing advanced work, and two of them play remarkably well. One of these has obtained her A. T. Coll. M.; and at the recital which is required in connection with her diploma, proved herself a very capable solo player.

The pupils in the organ class do fair work. Two of them passed the first organ examination of the Toronto College of Music this year, and one of these can accompany a service very creditably. Another pupil, of less than a year's study, gives promise of becoming a very good player.

The result of the examination in Theory shows an average of 52 per cent. This is lower than last year; but individual students obtained between 80 and 85 per cent. It must also be mentioned that two of the pupils who tried the first year Theory examination of the Toronto College of Music this year were at the head of the list of successful candidates.

The pupils in the vocal classes sang several choruses with a good deal of attention to detail. The girls' voices are delightfully fresh and bright, and showed to advantage in a composition for female voices.

The class in piano-tuning, which is in charge of Mr. Hayter, has some pupils who are nearly ready to graduate. These pupils submitted some finished "scales" which were tuned to the entire satisfaction of the examiner.

At the morning devotional exercises, the hymns, which are sung by all the pupils, were given with much spirit; and one of the pupils who was at the organ showed himself a very capable accompanist.

This year's inspection of the musical department of the Ontario Institution for the Blind shows that the good reputation which the Institution enjoys is being maintained; and the prospects for its continuance are good. Mr. Humphries, the musical director, and his assistants, Miss Moore and Miss Harrington, are doing well by the pupils committed to their charge; and it is pleasant to see the good feeling which exists between pupils and teachers, as well as the evident delight the students take in their musical studies.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. FAIRCLOUGH.

Toronto, August 11th, 1903.



ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1903.

### I. Attendance.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Attendance for portion of year ending September 30, 1872.....	20	14	34
" "               for year ending 30th September, 1873 . . . . .	44	24	68
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	66	46	112
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	89	50	139
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	84	64	148
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	76	72	148
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	91	84	175
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	189	100	200
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	105	93	198
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	103	98	201
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	94	73	167
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	88	72	160
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	84	69	140
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	86	74	160
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	93	71	164
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	93	62	155
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	94	62	156
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	99	58	167
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	95	69	164
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	91	67	158
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	85	70	155
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	90	64	154
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	84	66	150
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	82	68	150
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	72	69	141
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	76	73	149
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	74	73	147
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	77	71	148
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	77	67	144
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	72	66	138
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	68	70	138
" "               "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "	67	64	131

## II. Age of Pupils.

		No.			No.
Five	years	1	Seventeen	years	5
Six	"	4	Eighteen	"	10
Seven	"	4	Nineteen	"	5
Eight	"	4	Twenty	"	12
Nine	"	2	Twenty-one	"	5
Ten	"	5	Twenty-two	"	4
Eleven	"	9	Twenty-three	"	0
Twelve	"	9	Twenty-four	"	0
Thirteen	"	9	Twenty-five	"	2
Fourteen	"	8	Over twenty-five years		16
Fifteen	"	11	Total		131
Sixteen	"				

## III. Nationality of parents.

	No.		No.
American.....	4	German.....	7
Canadian.....	65	Scotch.....	17
English.....	23	Unknown.....	2
Irish.....	12		
Italian.....	1	Total.....	131

## IV. Denomination of parents.

	No.		No.
Brethren.....	1	Evangelical Association.....	1
Baptist.....	4	Presbyterian.....	31
Congregational.....	1	Roman Catholic.....	23
Disciples.....	2	Salvationist.....	3
Episcopalian.....	37		
Methodist.....	28	Total.....	131

## V. Occupation of Parents.

	No.		No.
Accountant.....	1	Laborers.....	26
Agent.....	1	Machinists.....	3
Bank Manager.....	1	Merchants.....	6
Bricklayer.....	1	Mill-wright.....	1
Carpenters.....	6	Physician.....	1
Clergyman.....	1	Painters.....	5
Cropper.....	1	Printer.....	1
Cook.....	1	Plumber.....	1
Carriage-builder.....	1	Policeman.....	1
Conductor.....	1	Railway manager.....	1
Cabinet-maker.....	1	Shipper.....	1
Drover.....	1	Soda Water Manufacturer.....	1
Electrician.....	1	Stone-mason.....	1
Explorer.....	1	Railway employees.....	5
Farmers.....	34	Repairer.....	1
Fireman.....	1	Sailors.....	2
Fisherman.....	1	Teacher.....	1
Foreman.....	1	Teamsters.....	5
Gardeners.....	2	Tinsmith.....	1
Government officers.....	3	Unknown.....	5
Hostler.....	1	Weaver.....	1
Huckster.....	1		
		Total.....	131

VI.—Cities and counties from which pupils were received during the official year ending 30th September, 1903.

County or city.	Male.	Female.	Total.	County or city.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma.....	1	3	4	District of Nipissing.....	3	1	4
City of Belleville.....	2	1	3	County of Norfolk.....	2	3	5
County of Brant.....	2	1	3	“ Northumberland.....	2	2	4
City of Brantford.....	1	2	3	“ Ontario.....	2	1	3
County of Bruce.....	1	2	3	City of Ottawa.....	2	2	4
“ Carleton.....	1	1	2	County of Oxford.....	3	3	6
“ Dufferin.....	1	1	2	“ Peel.....	1	1	2
“ Dundas.....	1	1	2	“ Perth.....	2	2	4
“ Durham.....	1	1	2	“ Peterborough.....	1	1	2
“ Elgin.....	2	1	3	“ Prince Edward.....	1	1	2
“ Essex.....	1	6	7	“ Pre-cott.....	1	1	2
“ Frontenac.....	1	1	2	“ Renfrew.....	1	3	4
“ Glengarry.....	1	1	2	“ Russell.....	1	1	2
“ Grenville.....	1	1	2	City of St. Catharines.....	1	1	2
“ Grey.....	3	2	5	“ St. Thomas.....	1	1	2
City of Guelph.....	2	1	3	“ Stratford.....	1	1	2
County of Haldimand.....	1	1	2	County of Simcoe.....	2	1	3
“ Haliburton.....	1	1	2	“ Stormont.....	1	1	2
“ Halton.....	1	1	2	City of Toronto.....	8	10	18
City of Hamilton.....	1	3	4	County of Victoria.....	2	2	4
County of Hastings.....	2	1	3	“ Waterloo.....	1	1	2
“ Huron.....	2	1	3	“ Welland.....	1	1	2
City of Kingston.....	2	1	3	“ Wellington.....	1	1	2
County of Kent.....	2	1	3	“ Wentworth.....	1	1	2
“ Lambton.....	2	2	4	“ York.....	1	1	2
“ Leeds.....	1	2	3	*Quebec.....	2	1	3
“ Lanark.....	2	2	4	North-West Territory.....	1	1	2
“ Lennox.....	1	1	2	Manitoba.....	1	1	2
“ Lincoln.....	1	1	2	*British Columbia.....	1	1	2
City of London.....	1	1	2				
County of Middlesex.....	2	4	6				
District of Muskoka.....	1	1	2				
				Total.....	67	64	131

\* On payment.

VII.—Cities and counties from which pupils were received from the opening of the Institution till 30th September, 1903.

County or city.	Male.	Female.	Total.	County or city.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma.....	4	4	8	County of Haldimand.....	4	5	9
City of Belleville.....	3	1	4	“ Halton.....	6	3	9
County of Brant.....	7	7	14	City of Hamilton.....	13	18	31
City of Brantford.....	15	10	25	County of Hastings.....	5	4	9
County of Bruce.....	8	11	19	“ Huron.....	10	10	20
“ Carleton.....	2	1	3	City of Kingston.....	7	4	11
“ Dufferin.....	2	1	3	County of Kent.....	9	5	14
“ Dundas.....	3	3	6	“ Lambton.....	14	5	19
“ Durham.....	4	4	8	“ Leeds.....	13	4	17
“ Elgin.....	6	6	12	“ Lanark.....	2	4	6
“ Essex.....	10	20	30	“ Lennox.....	4	1	5
“ Frontenac.....	5	2	7	“ Lincoln.....	3	3	6
“ Glengarry.....	8	1	9	City of London.....	10	9	19
“ Grenville.....	2	2	4	District of Nipissing.....	4	3	7
“ Grey.....	9	12	21	County of Middlesex.....	9	12	21
City of Guelph.....	4	3	7	District of Muskoka.....	3	1	4

VII.—Cities and counties from which pupils were received from the opening of the Institution till 30th September, 1903.—*Concluded.*

County or city.	Male.	Female.	Total.	County or city.	Male.	Female.	Total.
County of Norfolk	9	9	18	County of Stormont	5	...	5
“ Northumberland	4	9	13	City of Toronto	53	36	89
“ Ontario	7	9	16	County of Victoria	8	2	10
City of Ottawa	16	2	18	“ Waterloo	10	4	14
County of Oxford	7	10	17	“ Welland	6	4	10
“ Peel	2	1	3	“ Wellington	10	8	18
“ Perth	4	9	13	“ Wentworth	8	8	16
“ Peterborough	11	3	14	“ York	18	16	34
“ Prince Edward	6	2	8	* Province of Quebec	4	1	5
“ Prescott	3	...	3	* North-West Territory	1	1	2
“ Renfrew	8	6	14	* United States	1	...	1
“ Russell	3	1	4	* British Columbia	1	...	1
City of St. Catharines	2	1	3	* Manitoba	1	...	1
“ St. Thomas	3	2	5				
“ Stratford	3	1	4				
County of Simcoe	11	10	21	Total	433	334	767

\* On payment.

VIII.—Cities and counties from which pupils were received who were in residence on 30th September, 1903.

County or city.	Male.	Female.	Total.	County or city.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma	1	1	2	District of Muskoka	...	...	...
City of Belleville	...	...	...	“ Nipissing	3	3	6
County of Brant	...	...	...	County of Norfolk	1	2	3
City of Brantford	2	1	3	“ Northumberland	2	2	4
County of Bruce	...	2	2	“ Ontario	...	...	...
“ Carleton	...	...	...	City of Ottawa	1	2	3
“ Dufferin	...	...	...	County of Oxford	1	2	3
“ Dundas	...	...	...	“ Peel	1	...	1
“ Durham	1	...	1	“ Perth	2	...	2
“ Elgin	2	1	3	“ Peterborough	...	...	...
“ Essex	1	5	6	“ Prince Edward	1	...	1
“ Frontenac	...	...	...	“ Prescott	1	...	1
“ Glengarry	1	1	2	“ Renfrew	...	2	2
“ Grenville	...	1	1	“ Russell	...	...	...
“ Grey	2	2	4	City of St. Catharines	...	...	...
City of Guelph	1	1	2	“ St. Thomas	...	1	1
County of Haldimand	...	...	...	“ Stratford	1	2	3
“ Haliburton	...	...	...	County of Simcoe	3	1	4
“ Halton	...	...	...	“ Stormont	...	...	...
City of Hamilton	1	3	4	City of Toronto	6	7	13
County of Hastings	...	...	...	County of Victoria	...	...	...
“ Huron	2	1	3	“ Waterloo	...	...	...
City of Kingston	2	...	2	“ Welland	...	1	1
County of Kent	1	...	1	“ Wellington	...	...	...
“ Lambton	1	2	3	“ Wentworth	...	1	1
“ Leeds	2	...	2	“ York	1	1	2
“ Lanark	...	2	2	British Columbia	1	...	1
“ Lennox	...	...	...	Quebec	1	...	1
“ Lincoln	...	...	...	Manitoba	...	...	...
City of London	...	...	...				
City of Woodstock	2	2	4				
County of Middlesex	1	2	3	Total	49	54	103

Maintenance Expenditure for the year ending 30 September, 1903, compared with the preceding year.

Item.	Service.	30 September, 1902, average number of pupils 111.			30 September, 1903, average number of pupils 114.		
		Total Expendi- ture 1902	Yearly cost per pupil av. 111.	Weekly cost per pupil av. 111.	Total Expendi- ture 1903.	Yearly cost per pupil av. 114	Weekly cost per pupil av. 114.
1	Medicine and medical comforts .....	\$ c.	\$ c	c. m	\$ c	\$ c	c. m
2	Butcher's meat, fish and fowl .....	82 53	74	1 4	125 69	1 10	2 1
3	Flour, bread and biscuits .....	1,612 91	14 53	28	1,561 48	13 70	26 5
4	Butter and lard .....	520 98	4 69	9	463 81	4 07	7 6
5	General groceries .....	985 73	8 88	17	1,039 87	9 12	17 5
6	Fruit and vegetables .....	1,391 20	12 53	24	1,233 43	10 82	20 8
7	Bedding, clothing and shoes .....	291 22	2 62	5	196 64	1 72	3 3
8	Fuel,—Wood, coal and gas .....	449 93	4 05	7 8	357 28	3 14	6
9	Light,—Electric and gas .....	136 40	1 22	2 3	7,207 99	63 23	121 6
10	Laundry, soap and cleaning .....	727 99	6 56	12 6	735 78	6 46	12 4
11	Furniture and furnishings .....	316 86	2 85	5 4	329 49	2 89	5 5
12	Farm and garden—Feed and fodder .....	504 54	4 54	8 7	489 35	4 29	8 2
13	Repairs and alterations .....	700 56	6 31	12 1	560 75	4 92	9 5
14	Advertising, printing, stationery and postage .....	936 85	8 44	16 2	886 62	7 78	14 9
15	Books, apparatus and appliances .....	643 39	5 79	11 1	709 93	6 23	12
16	Miscellaneous,—unenumerated .....	1,158 45	10 43	20	665 13	5 83	11 2
17	Pupils sittings at churches .....	1,204 58	10 85	20 8	1,009 48	8 85	17
18	Rent of hydrants .....	200 00	1 80	3 4	200 00	1 75	3 1
19	Extra water supply .....	160 00	1 44	2 7	160 00	1 41	2 6
20	Salaries and wages .....	123 08	1 10	2	287 72	2 52	4 8
		17,080 78	153 88	295 9	17,070 79	149 74	288 1
		29,227 98	263 31	506 4	35,291 26	309 57	595 3

\* No coal owing to strike.

† Two years' supply paid this year.

30 September, 1903.

Certified Correct.

W. N. HOSSIE





